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TURKEY: The situation remains tense but under control as discussions proceed toward forming a new government.

Prime Minister Demirel's government is continuing in office on a caretaker basis pending the naming of an interim coalition to serve until national elections can be held. Both houses of Parliament have closed their sessions, at least temporarily. The president of the Senate, a Demirel supporter and an associate of former premier Menderes, caused an uproar in the chamber when he rejected the charge of the military leaders that Demirel's government had allowed the situation to get out of hand.

There is no evidence of dissension among the military leaders, whose main concern seems to be early establishment of a government that will crack down on extremists of every stripe. Although the make-up of the interim government to replace Demirel may be revealed by President Sunay when he addresses the nation today, it is more likely that this announcement will not be made until Wednesday. The military would like a broad coalition in which the members avoid partisan politics. They are not likely to settle for anything less and may themselves name one or more ministers, although not publicly.

One candidate for prime minister reportedly being given consideration is the 67-year-old independent senator from Kayseri, Suat Urguplu, who served as interim premier for nine months in 1965 after the resignation of the last Ismet Inonu government. Urguplu's term in office was relatively unmarked by political strife. This fact, together with his lack of party connection, may recommend him to the military leaders. Urguplu is viewed as clever and energetic,

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ISRAEL: Prime Minister Golda Meir's Israel Labor Party should easily defeat no-confidence motions introduced by right-wing opposition parties to protest proposals made by Mrs. Meir on ultimate borders.

In a newspaper interview on Saturday, Mrs. Meir called for an Israeli presence at Sharm ash-Shaykh and retention of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, but implied that much of the West Bank would be returned to Jordan. The Gahal and Free Center parties, which introduced the no-confidence motions, favor retention of most of the occupied territories.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting, Mrs. Meir is reported to have said that her statement reflected only personal suggestions and did not commit the government. Nevertheless, the National Religious Party (NRP), which is a member of the government, announced afterward that it was not satisfied with the prime minister's explanations and would call for further clarification. The NRP is known to favor the retention of the West Bank for religious and historical reasons.

There is practically no chance that the no-confidence motions will be adopted when they are debated on Tuesday. In the unlikely event that the NRP should leave the government and vote for the motions, the Israel Labor Party and other parties affiliated with it would still control a majority of the Knesset votes. The political tumult caused by Mrs. Meir's statements, however, is an indication of the type of crisis which might occur once the government attempts to adopt an official policy with regard to the disposition of the occupied territories.

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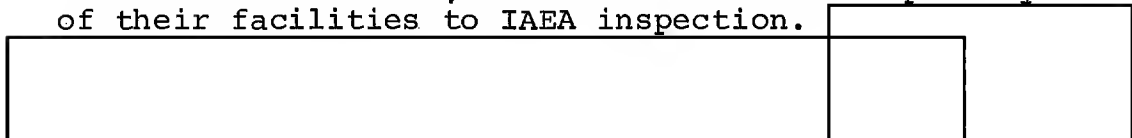
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IAEA: Agreements reached last week in the special committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) should facilitate negotiations on the safeguards required by the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

The key accord dealt with the financing of international inspections. Virtually all of the verification work will be done in states that do not have nuclear weapons but do have advanced peaceful nuclear technology programs, and also in the US and the UK, which have voluntarily offered to open certain of their facilities to IAEA inspection. Less developed countries did not wish to pay for such work in other nations, and a compromise finally was reached that generally reduces their assessment percentage for safeguards below that for other IAEA programs.

Formal approval of this compromise by the Board of Governors, probably next month, will help the IAEA staff to proceed more vigorously to negotiate safeguards agreements with most NPT adherents. It should, moreover, increase pressure on the EURATOM countries to break the long-standing impasse on their position. Some of the more reluctant NPT signatories will also be denied further excuse for delaying their treaty ratification processes. Institutional arrangements for a worldwide system of policing nuclear programs thus may be reached within the next year or two.

Throughout the lengthy committee sessions the USSR played a helpful role. Moscow continues to attach great importance to the NPT, whatever reservations it may have about an experiment in enforcing an arms control agreement by international inspection. Unlike the US, the Soviets will not open any of their facilities to IAEA inspection.



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CHILE: President Allende reportedly believes that his own Socialist Party (PS) will not do as well as the Communist Party (PCCh) in the municipal elections on 4 April.

The PCCh electoral effort has been extremely effective, and Allende thinks that the Communists will improve their voting percentage more than the PS. [REDACTED]

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The new hard-line leaders of the PS consider elections less important than do their Communist rivals within the UP. The PS leaders prefer rapid and drastic moves to consolidate the Chilean revolution, apparently believing that if they can set the pace, they will ultimately emerge as the dominant party. The PS central committee has issued specific orders on the conduct of the municipal campaigns. [REDACTED]

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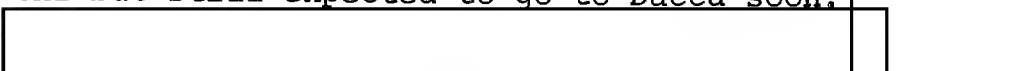
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PAKISTAN: East Pakistani leader Mujibur Rahman has criticized as a "provocation" a direct challenge by martial law authorities to the noncooperation movement which he launched one week ago. The authorities ordered civil employees paid from defense funds to return to work today or else face termination of employment, up to ten years imprisonment, and possible trial by a military court. Mujib is reportedly facing some pressure from within his party to let some government workers return to their jobs to prevent economic collapse. There are also some in his party who would like to attach conditions, such as an end to martial law, before he agrees to meet with President Yahya Khan. [Nevertheless, Mujib yesterday reiterated his willingness to meet with Yahya without preconditions.] Strict enforcement of the return-to-work order could make it difficult for Mujib to meet with Yahya, who is apparently in Karachi but still expected to go to Dacca soon.

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LIBYA: The whereabouts of Premier Qadhafi, who has not been seen or mentioned in the press for a week, remains the subject of widespread speculation in Tripoli. A Sudanese diplomat claims that Qadhafi met with the Syrian deputy premier during his visit to Libya last Wednesday, but this has not been otherwise confirmed. Some rumors have placed him in Moscow seeking aid or in Switzerland taking a rest cure, while others insist that he is "holed up" in Libya, recovering from an illness, under house arrest, or preparing a dramatic political announcement. The US Embassy is at loss to explain his absence, but believes that some surprise may emerge when Qadhafi finally surfaces.

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LIBYA: Negotiations with the oil companies are continuing; Saturday's "deadline" passed without agreement. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Libyan oil officials continued to show some give in their demands for retroactive payments and mandatory reinvestment--the main sticking points. The meetings were notable for the absence of any new deadlines or threats by Tripoli. The oil ministers of Algeria, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia continue to stand by awaiting a report by the Libyans on the results of the negotiations. [REDACTED]

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